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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY

25 September 1965

# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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# \*India-Pakistan: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

The cease-fire, although generally observed, has been marred by several incidents.

Most incidents have been minor and involved alleged attempts by troops of both nations to advance from positions they held at the time of the cease-fire. One, however, reportedly lasted several hours and involved artillery. In Kashmir, fighting continues between Indian forces and Pakistani supported Azad Kashmir fighters.

Both nations have complained to UN observers and have warned that further provocation will result in retaliation. Neither nation, however, appears ready to undertake any action. The Indian Army Chief of Staff apparently does not take the renewed fighting very seriously and told reporters that incidents probably will continue, since "some young fellows may decide to go forward sometime."

The UN is continuing to strengthen its observer force, and has named its commander--Canadian Major General MacDonald, now with the United Nations Forces in Cyprus.

There has been no apparent progress toward solving the basic issues underlying the undeclared war. Indian Education Minister Chagla told parliament yesterday that "Kashmir is a closed chapter." A high Pakistani official said last night that if there were no Kashmir settlement Pakistan would leave the UN and reconsider its membership in CENTO and SEATO.

Rhodesia: The Rhodesian Government appears to be forcing a showdown with Britain on the issue of independence.

Prime Minister Smith has requested an immediate meeting in London with Prime Minister Wilson, stating that the matter is too urgent to wait until the proposed trip of Commonwealth Relations Secretary Bottomley to Salisbury on 13 October. The British have replied that they do not believe an earlier meeting of the two prime ministers would be advisable.

Although Smith probably still prefers a negotiated settlement, he may find it politically impossible to avoid a unilateral declaration of independence within the next month. Smith's Rhodesia Front party has become increasingly insistent on a decision, and tobacco farmers are anxious to learn whether independence will be declared unilaterally so that they can prepare to withstand the threatened UK embargo.

A British official reports that Smith has stated that the next round of talks must determine whether independence can come for white-ruled Rhodesia through an agreement with the UK.

In view of the impending showdown, London has decided to postpone any retaliatory action against Rhodesia's establishing an independent representative in Lisbon. Although the Portuguese announced only the establishment of a "Rhodesian mission" and avoided the use of the term "accredited diplomatic representative," Britain still insists that no Rhodesian representative is acceptable except as part of the UK Embassy in Lisbon.

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Opponents of the Valencia government failed to promote disorders in connection with the student demonstration on 25 September at the US Embassy in Bogota protesting the Seldon resolution.

grievances against the government. Students influenced by the Communist student front have committed acts of violence in several cities recently, primarily to protest governmental restrictions on their activities. Communist front groups are supporting the frequent rallies of renegade priest Camilo Torres, who has been preaching revolution to the underpaid and unemployed victims of the current economic contraction.

Followers of ex-dictator Rojas Pinilla also are exploiting popular concern with low wages and inflation. Members of Rojas' rightist party reportedly were the instigators of a strikers' riot which occurred near Barranquilla on 20 September. Rojas himself has made a number of inflammatory speeches throughout the countryside.

Such leftist and rightist agitation has produced an explosive atmosphere in which even peacefully intended demonstrations could spark widespread violence similar to that of last May.

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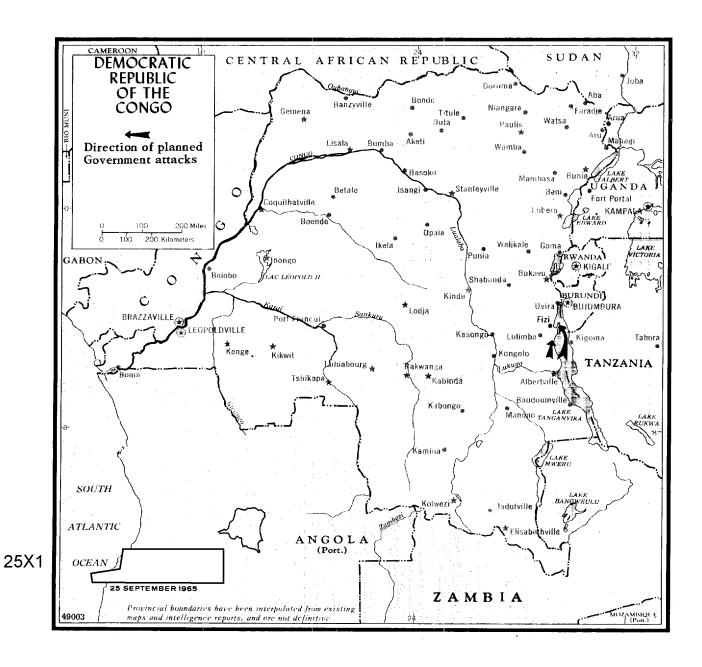
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The illegal council, which was formed on 21 September, reportedly installed a new rector on 23 September and has called for university classes to begin on the 27th.

The provisional government had publicly endorsed the legally constituted council and rector on 16 September in an attempt to forestall just such a development. The government's action partially reassured moderate and conservative critics that Garcia Godoy was adopting impartial policies and not acceding to all rebel demands.

The provisional president thus faces loss of acceptance by moderates, conservatives, and the military if he wavers in his support for the legal council or fails to evict the rump council and rector.

Former president Juan Bosch is scheduled to return by air to the Dominican Republic from Puerto Rico early this morning. He plans to speak in the rebel zone of Santo Domingo shortly after his arrival. Garcia Godoy issued a decree yesterday afternoon lifting the suspension of radio and television broadcasting by private stations. This action clears the way for broadcasting Bosch's address to a nation-wide audience.



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# NOTES

Congo (Leopoldville): Colonel Hoare, commander of the government's mercenaries, plans to move against the rebel stronghold of Fizi within a few days, possibly tomorrow. He says he has some 360 mercenaries and over 1,000 Congolese soldiers available for the long-pending operation, which reportedly will include a water-borne assault. Rebel resistance may be stiff because of the presence of Cuban and other foreigners, and the rugged terrain will also cause

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difficulty.

\*Greece: The two-month old government crisis ended last night with a 152 to 148 vote of confidence for a cabinet headed by Stephan Stephanopoulos,\* The new premier may face difficulties, however, because the loss of even a small part of his support—which came from two right wing parties and Center Union (EK) dissidents—could lead to his downfall. EK leader and former premier Papandreou can be expected to use any opportunity to topple Stephanopolous and force elections.

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The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

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The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

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The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

## The Department of Defense

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The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

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The Director

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Administrator

The Atomic Energy Commission

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The National Security Agency

The Director

The United States Information Agency

The Director

The National Indications Center

The Director

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